

102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2021 and 2022 HB5474

Introduced 1/31/2022, by Rep. Jay Hoffman

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

5 ILCS 120/2 from Ch. 102, par. 42 5 ILCS 140/7.5 20 ILCS 2605/2605-605 30 ILCS 105/6z-127 30 ILCS 715/3 from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1703 from Ch. 38, par. 83-1.1 430 ILCS 65/1.1 from Ch. 38, par. 83-5 430 ILCS 65/5 430 ILCS 65/10 from Ch. 38, par. 83-10 430 ILCS 65/11 from Ch. 38, par. 83-11 430 ILCS 66/5 430 ILCS 66/10 430 ILCS 66/20 430 ILCS 66/60 430 ILCS 66/66 430 ILCS 66/87 720 ILCS 5/24-1.1 from Ch. 38, par. 24-1.1

Amends the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act and the Firearm Concealed Carry Act. Combines the functions of the Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board and the Firearm Owner's Identification Card Review Board. Creates the Firearms Safety Review Board, created independent of any other agency or department of State government, to perform the functions of the Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board and the Firearm Owner's Identification Card Review Board. Transfers powers, duties, rights, responsibilities, books, records, documents, real and personnel property of those agencies to the Firearms Safety Review Board. Makes other technical and stylistic changes. Amends the Illinois State Police Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois concerning the eligibility of law enforcement agencies to receive grants under the Act. Amends the Open Meetings Act, the Freedom of Information Act, the State Finance Act, the Intergovernmental Drug Laws Enforcement Act, and the Criminal Code of 2012 to make conforming changes. Effective January 1, 2023.

LRB102 23293 RLC 35444 b

1 AN ACT concerning firearms.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- Section 5. The Open Meetings Act is amended by changing Section 2 as follows:
- 6 (5 ILCS 120/2) (from Ch. 102, par. 42)

closed in accordance with Section 2a.

7 Sec. 2. Open meetings.

- 8 (a) Openness required. All meetings of public bodies shall 9 be open to the public unless excepted in subsection (c) and
- 11 (b) Construction of exceptions. The exceptions contained 12 in subsection (c) are in derogation of the requirement that 13 public bodies meet in the open, and therefore, the exceptions 14 are to be strictly construed, extending only to subjects 15 clearly within their scope. The exceptions authorize but do 16 not require the holding of a closed meeting to discuss a 17 subject included within an enumerated exception.
- 18 (c) Exceptions. A public body may hold closed meetings to 19 consider the following subjects:
- 20 (1) The appointment, employment, compensation,
 21 discipline, performance, or dismissal of specific
 22 employees, specific individuals who serve as independent
 23 contractors in a park, recreational, or educational

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setting, or specific volunteers of the public body or legal counsel for the public body, including hearing testimony on a complaint lodged against an employee, a specific individual who serves as an independent contractor in a park, recreational, or educational setting, or a volunteer of the public body or against legal counsel for the public body to determine its validity. However, a meeting to consider an increase in compensation to a specific employee of a public body that is subject to the Local Government Wage Increase Transparency Act may not be closed and shall be open to the public and posted and held in accordance with this Act.

- (2) Collective negotiating matters between the public body and its employees or their representatives, or deliberations concerning salary schedules for one or more classes of employees.
- (3) The selection of a person to fill a public office, as defined in this Act, including a vacancy in a public office, when the public body is given power to appoint under law or ordinance, or the discipline, performance or removal of the occupant of a public office, when the public body is given power to remove the occupant under law or ordinance.
- (4) Evidence or testimony presented in open hearing, or in closed hearing where specifically authorized by law, to a quasi-adjudicative body, as defined in this Act,

- provided that the body prepares and makes available for public inspection a written decision setting forth its determinative reasoning.
 - (5) The purchase or lease of real property for the use of the public body, including meetings held for the purpose of discussing whether a particular parcel should be acquired.
 - (6) The setting of a price for sale or lease of property owned by the public body.
 - (7) The sale or purchase of securities, investments, or investment contracts. This exception shall not apply to the investment of assets or income of funds deposited into the Illinois Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund.
 - (8) Security procedures, school building safety and security, and the use of personnel and equipment to respond to an actual, a threatened, or a reasonably potential danger to the safety of employees, students, staff, the public, or public property.
 - (9) Student disciplinary cases.
 - (10) The placement of individual students in special education programs and other matters relating to individual students.
 - (11) Litigation, when an action against, affecting or on behalf of the particular public body has been filed and is pending before a court or administrative tribunal, or when the public body finds that an action is probable or

- imminent, in which case the basis for the finding shall be recorded and entered into the minutes of the closed meeting.
 - (12) The establishment of reserves or settlement of claims as provided in the Local Governmental and Governmental Employees Tort Immunity Act, if otherwise the disposition of a claim or potential claim might be prejudiced, or the review or discussion of claims, loss or risk management information, records, data, advice or communications from or with respect to any insurer of the public body or any intergovernmental risk management association or self insurance pool of which the public body is a member.
 - (13) Conciliation of complaints of discrimination in the sale or rental of housing, when closed meetings are authorized by the law or ordinance prescribing fair housing practices and creating a commission or administrative agency for their enforcement.
 - (14) Informant sources, the hiring or assignment of undercover personnel or equipment, or ongoing, prior or future criminal investigations, when discussed by a public body with criminal investigatory responsibilities.
 - (15) Professional ethics or performance when considered by an advisory body appointed to advise a licensing or regulatory agency on matters germane to the advisory body's field of competence.

- (16) Self evaluation, practices and procedures or professional ethics, when meeting with a representative of a statewide association of which the public body is a member.
 - (17) The recruitment, credentialing, discipline or formal peer review of physicians or other health care professionals, or for the discussion of matters protected under the federal Patient Safety and Quality Improvement Act of 2005, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, including 42 C.F.R. Part 3 (73 FR 70732), or the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, including 45 C.F.R. Parts 160, 162, and 164, by a hospital, or other institution providing medical care, that is operated by the public body.
 - (18) Deliberations for decisions of the Prisoner Review Board.
 - (19) Review or discussion of applications received under the Experimental Organ Transplantation Procedures Act.
 - (20) The classification and discussion of matters classified as confidential or continued confidential by the State Government Suggestion Award Board.
 - (21) Discussion of minutes of meetings lawfully closed under this Act, whether for purposes of approval by the body of the minutes or semi-annual review of the minutes

- 1 as mandated by Section 2.06.
 - (22) Deliberations for decisions of the State Emergency Medical Services Disciplinary Review Board.
 - (23) The operation by a municipality of a municipal utility or the operation of a municipal power agency or municipal natural gas agency when the discussion involves (i) contracts relating to the purchase, sale, or delivery of electricity or natural gas or (ii) the results or conclusions of load forecast studies.
 - (24) Meetings of a residential health care facility resident sexual assault and death review team or the Executive Council under the Abuse Prevention Review Team Act.
 - (25) Meetings of an independent team of experts under Brian's Law.
 - (26) Meetings of a mortality review team appointed under the Department of Juvenile Justice Mortality Review Team Act.
 - (27) (Blank).
 - (28) Correspondence and records (i) that may not be disclosed under Section 11-9 of the Illinois Public Aid Code or (ii) that pertain to appeals under Section 11-8 of the Illinois Public Aid Code.
 - (29) Meetings between internal or external auditors and governmental audit committees, finance committees, and their equivalents, when the discussion involves internal

control weaknesses, identification of potential fraud risk areas, known or suspected frauds, and fraud interviews conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards of the United States of America.

- (30) Those meetings or portions of meetings of a fatality review team or the Illinois Fatality Review Team Advisory Council during which a review of the death of an eligible adult in which abuse or neglect is suspected, alleged, or substantiated is conducted pursuant to Section 15 of the Adult Protective Services Act.
- (31) Meetings and deliberations for decisions of the <u>Firearms Safety Concealed Carry Licensing</u> Review Board under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act.
- (32) Meetings between the Regional Transportation Authority Board and its Service Boards when the discussion involves review by the Regional Transportation Authority Board of employment contracts under Section 28d of the Metropolitan Transit Authority Act and Sections 3A.18 and 3B.26 of the Regional Transportation Authority Act.
- (33) Those meetings or portions of meetings of the advisory committee and peer review subcommittee created under Section 320 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act during which specific controlled substance prescriber, dispenser, or patient information is discussed.
- (34) Meetings of the Tax Increment Financing Reform
 Task Force under Section 2505-800 of the Department of

- 1 Revenue Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.
 - (35) Meetings of the group established to discuss Medicaid capitation rates under Section 5-30.8 of the Illinois Public Aid Code.
 - (36) Those deliberations or portions of deliberations for decisions of the Illinois Gaming Board in which there is discussed any of the following: (i) personal, commercial, financial, or other information obtained from any source that is privileged, proprietary, confidential, or a trade secret; or (ii) information specifically exempted from the disclosure by federal or State law.
 - (37) Deliberations for decisions of the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board, the Certification Review Panel, and the Illinois State Police Merit Board regarding certification and decertification.
 - (38) Meetings of the Ad Hoc Statewide Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority Board that occur in closed executive session under subsection (d) of Section 35 of the Domestic Violence Fatality Review Act.
 - (39) Meetings of the regional review teams under subsection (a) of Section 75 of the Domestic Violence Fatality Review Act.
 - (40) (38) Meetings of the <u>Firearms Safety Firearm</u>

 Owner's Identification Card Review Board under Section 10

 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act.

- 1 (d) Definitions. For purposes of this Section:
- "Employee" means a person employed by a public body whose relationship with the public body constitutes an employer-employee relationship under the usual common law rules, and who is not an independent contractor.
 - "Public office" means a position created by or under the Constitution or laws of this State, the occupant of which is charged with the exercise of some portion of the sovereign power of this State. The term "public office" shall include members of the public body, but it shall not include organizational positions filled by members thereof, whether established by law or by a public body itself, that exist to assist the body in the conduct of its business.
 - "Quasi-adjudicative body" means an administrative body charged by law or ordinance with the responsibility to conduct hearings, receive evidence or testimony and make determinations based thereon, but does not include local electoral boards when such bodies are considering petition challenges.
 - (e) Final action. No final action may be taken at a closed meeting. Final action shall be preceded by a public recital of the nature of the matter being considered and other information that will inform the public of the business being conducted.
- 25 (Source: P.A. 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-459, eff. 8-23-19;
- 26 101-652, eff. 1-1-22; 102-237, eff. 1-1-22; 102-520, eff.

- 1 8-20-21; 102-558, eff. 8-20-21; revised 10-6-21.)
- 2 Section 10. The Freedom of Information Act is amended by
- 3 changing Section 7.5 as follows:
- 4 (5 ILCS 140/7.5)
- 5 Sec. 7.5. Statutory exemptions. To the extent provided for
- 6 by the statutes referenced below, the following shall be
- 7 exempt from inspection and copying:
- 8 (a) All information determined to be confidential
- 9 under Section 4002 of the Technology Advancement and
- 10 Development Act.
- 11 (b) Library circulation and order records identifying
- 12 library users with specific materials under the Library
- 13 Records Confidentiality Act.
- 14 (c) Applications, related documents, and medical
- records received by the Experimental Organ Transplantation
- 16 Procedures Board and any and all documents or other
- 17 records prepared by the Experimental Organ Transplantation
- 18 Procedures Board or its staff relating to applications it
- 19 has received.
- 20 (d) Information and records held by the Department of
- 21 Public Health and its authorized representatives relating
- 22 to known or suspected cases of sexually transmissible
- 23 disease or any information the disclosure of which is
- 24 restricted under the Illinois Sexually Transmissible

1 Disease Control Act.

- (e) Information the disclosure of which is exempted under Section 30 of the Radon Industry Licensing Act.
- (f) Firm performance evaluations under Section 55 of the Architectural, Engineering, and Land Surveying Qualifications Based Selection Act.
- (g) Information the disclosure of which is restricted and exempted under Section 50 of the Illinois Prepaid Tuition Act.
- (h) Information the disclosure of which is exempted under the State Officials and Employees Ethics Act, and records of any lawfully created State or local inspector general's office that would be exempt if created or obtained by an Executive Inspector General's office under that Act.
- (i) Information contained in a local emergency energy plan submitted to a municipality in accordance with a local emergency energy plan ordinance that is adopted under Section 11-21.5-5 of the Illinois Municipal Code.
- (j) Information and data concerning the distribution of surcharge moneys collected and remitted by carriers under the Emergency Telephone System Act.
- (k) Law enforcement officer identification information or driver identification information compiled by a law enforcement agency or the Department of Transportation under Section 11-212 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

- (1) Records and information provided to a residential health care facility resident sexual assault and death review team or the Executive Council under the Abuse Prevention Review Team Act.
- (m) Information provided to the predatory lending database created pursuant to Article 3 of the Residential Real Property Disclosure Act, except to the extent authorized under that Article.
- (n) Defense budgets and petitions for certification of compensation and expenses for court appointed trial counsel as provided under Sections 10 and 15 of the Capital Crimes Litigation Act. This subsection (n) shall apply until the conclusion of the trial of the case, even if the prosecution chooses not to pursue the death penalty prior to trial or sentencing.
- (o) Information that is prohibited from being disclosed under Section 4 of the Illinois Health and Hazardous Substances Registry Act.
- (p) Security portions of system safety program plans, investigation reports, surveys, schedules, lists, data, or information compiled, collected, or prepared by or for the Department of Transportation under Sections 2705-300 and 2705-616 of the Department of Transportation Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois, the Regional Transportation Authority under Section 2.11 of the Regional Transportation Authority Act, or the St. Clair

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- County Transit District under the Bi-State Transit Safety

 Act.
 - (q) Information prohibited from being disclosed by the Personnel Record Review Act.
 - (r) Information prohibited from being disclosed by the Illinois School Student Records Act.
 - (s) Information the disclosure of which is restricted under Section 5-108 of the Public Utilities Act.
 - (t) All identified or deidentified health information in the form of health data or medical records contained in, stored in, submitted to, transferred by, or released from the Illinois Health Information Exchange, identified or deidentified health information in the form of health data and medical records of the Illinois Health Information Exchange in the possession of the Illinois Health Information Exchange Office due its administration of the Illinois Health Information Exchange. The terms "identified" and "deidentified" shall be given the same meaning as in the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, Public Law 104-191, or any subsequent amendments thereto, and any regulations promulgated thereunder.
 - (u) Records and information provided to an independent team of experts under the Developmental Disability and Mental Health Safety Act (also known as Brian's Law).
 - (v) Names and information of people who have applied

for or received Firearm Owner's Identification Cards under the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act or applied for or received a concealed carry license under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, unless otherwise authorized by the Firearm Concealed Carry Act; and databases under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, records of the Firearms Safety Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, and law enforcement agency objections under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act.

- (v-5) Records of the <u>Firearms Safety</u> Firearm Owner's Identification Card Review Board that are exempted from disclosure under Section 10 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act.
- (w) Personally identifiable information which is exempted from disclosure under subsection (g) of Section 19.1 of the Toll Highway Act.
- (x) Information which is exempted from disclosure under Section 5-1014.3 of the Counties Code or Section 8-11-21 of the Illinois Municipal Code.
- (y) Confidential information under the Adult Protective Services Act and its predecessor enabling statute, the Elder Abuse and Neglect Act, including information about the identity and administrative finding against any caregiver of a verified and substantiated decision of abuse, neglect, or financial exploitation of an eligible adult maintained in the Registry established

- 1 under Section 7.5 of the Adult Protective Services Act.
- 2 (z) Records and information provided to a fatality
 3 review team or the Illinois Fatality Review Team Advisory
 4 Council under Section 15 of the Adult Protective Services
 5 Act.
 - (aa) Information which is exempted from disclosure under Section 2.37 of the Wildlife Code.
 - (bb) Information which is or was prohibited from disclosure by the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.
 - (cc) Recordings made under the Law Enforcement Officer-Worn Body Camera Act, except to the extent authorized under that Act.
 - (dd) Information that is prohibited from being disclosed under Section 45 of the Condominium and Common Interest Community Ombudsperson Act.
 - (ee) Information that is exempted from disclosure under Section 30.1 of the Pharmacy Practice Act.
 - (ff) Information that is exempted from disclosure under the Revised Uniform Unclaimed Property Act.
 - (gg) Information that is prohibited from being disclosed under Section 7-603.5 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.
 - (hh) Records that are exempt from disclosure under Section 1A-16.7 of the Election Code.
 - (ii) Information which is exempted from disclosure under Section 2505-800 of the Department of Revenue Law of

the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

- (jj) Information and reports that are required to be submitted to the Department of Labor by registering day and temporary labor service agencies but are exempt from disclosure under subsection (a-1) of Section 45 of the Day and Temporary Labor Services Act.
- (kk) Information prohibited from disclosure under the Seizure and Forfeiture Reporting Act.
- (11) Information the disclosure of which is restricted and exempted under Section 5-30.8 of the Illinois Public Aid Code.
- (mm) Records that are exempt from disclosure under Section 4.2 of the Crime Victims Compensation Act.
- (nn) Information that is exempt from disclosure under Section 70 of the Higher Education Student Assistance Act.
- (00) Communications, notes, records, and reports arising out of a peer support counseling session prohibited from disclosure under the First Responders Suicide Prevention Act.
- (pp) Names and all identifying information relating to an employee of an emergency services provider or law enforcement agency under the First Responders Suicide Prevention Act.
- (qq) Information and records held by the Department of Public Health and its authorized representatives collected under the Reproductive Health Act.

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1	(rr) Information that is exempt from disclosure under
2	the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act.
3	(ss) Data reported by an employer to the Department of
4	Human Rights pursuant to Section 2-108 of the Illinois
5	Human Rights Act.
6	(tt) Recordings made under the Children's Advocacy
7	Center Act, except to the extent authorized under that
8	Act.
9	(uu) Information that is exempt from disclosure under
10	Section 50 of the Sexual Assault Evidence Submission Act.
11	(vv) Information that is exempt from disclosure under
12	subsections (f) and (j) of Section 5-36 of the Illinois
13	Public Aid Code.
14	(ww) Information that is exempt from disclosure under
15	Section 16.8 of the State Treasurer Act.
16	(xx) Information that is exempt from disclosure or
17	information that shall not be made public under the
18	Illinois Insurance Code.
19	(yy) Information prohibited from being disclosed under
20	the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Act.
21	(zz) Information prohibited from being disclosed under
22	the Illinois Public Labor Relations Act.
23	(aaa) Information prohibited from being disclosed
24	under Section 1-167 of the Illinois Pension Code.

(bbb) (ccc) Information that is prohibited from

disclosure by the Illinois Police Training Act and the

- 1 <u>Illinois</u> State Police Act.
- 2 <u>(ccc)</u> (ddd) Records exempt from disclosure under
- 3 Section 2605-304 of the <u>Illinois</u> Department of State
- 4 Police Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.
- 5 (ddd) (bbb) Information prohibited from being
- 6 disclosed under Section 35 of the Address Confidentiality
- 7 for Victims of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Human
- 8 Trafficking, or Stalking Act.
- 9 <u>(eee)</u> (ddd) Information prohibited from being
- 10 disclosed under subsection (b) of Section 75 of the
- 11 Domestic Violence Fatality Review Act.
- 12 (Source: P.A. 101-13, eff. 6-12-19; 101-27, eff. 6-25-19;
- 13 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-221, eff. 1-1-20; 101-236, eff.
- 14 1-1-20; 101-375, eff. 8-16-19; 101-377, eff. 8-16-19; 101-452,
- 15 eff. 1-1-20; 101-466, eff. 1-1-20; 101-600, eff. 12-6-19;
- 16 101-620, eff 12-20-19; 101-649, eff. 7-7-20; 101-652, eff.
- 17 1-1-22; 101-656, eff. 3-23-21; 102-36, eff. 6-25-21; 102-237,
- 18 eff. 1-1-22; 102-292, eff. 1-1-22; 102-520, eff. 8-20-21;
- 19 102-559, eff. 8-20-21; revised 10-5-21.)
- 20 Section 15. The Illinois State Police Law of the Civil
- 21 Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by changing Section
- 22 2605-605 as follows:
- 23 (20 ILCS 2605/2605-605)
- 24 Sec. 2605-605. Violent Crime Intelligence Task Force. The

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Director of the Illinois State Police shall establish a statewide multi-jurisdictional Violent Crime Intelligence Task Force led by the Illinois State Police dedicated to combating gun violence, gun-trafficking, and other violent crime with the primary mission of preservation of life and reducing the occurrence and the fear of crime. The objectives of the Task Force shall include, but not be limited to, reducing and preventing illegal possession and use of firearms, firearm-related homicides, and other violent crimes, and solving firearm-related crimes.

- (1) The Task Force may develop and acquire information, training, tools, and resources necessary to implement a data-driven approach to policing, with an emphasis on intelligence development.
- The Task Force may utilize information sharing, 15 16 partnerships, crime analysis, and evidence-based practices to 17 assist in the reduction of firearm-related shootings, homicides, and gun-trafficking, including, but not limited to, 18 19 ballistic data, eTrace data. DNA evidence. latent 20 fingerprints, firearm training data, and National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) data. The Task Force may 21 22 design a model crime gun intelligence strategy which may 23 include, but is not limited to, comprehensive collection and documentation of all ballistic evidence, timely transfer of 24 25 NIBIN and eTrace leads to an intelligence center, which may 26 include the Division of Criminal Investigation of the Illinois

- 1 State Police, timely dissemination of intelligence to
- 2 investigators, investigative follow-up, and coordinated
- 3 prosecution.
- 4 (3) The Task Force may recognize and utilize best
- 5 practices of community policing and may develop potential
- 6 partnerships with faith-based and community organizations to
- 7 achieve its goals.
- 8 (4) The Task Force may identify and utilize best practices
- 9 in drug-diversion programs and other community-based services
- 10 to redirect low-level offenders.
- 11 (5) The Task Force may assist in violence suppression
- 12 strategies including, but not limited to, details in
- identified locations that have shown to be the most prone to
- 14 gun violence and violent crime, focused deterrence against
- 15 violent gangs and groups considered responsible for the
- 16 violence in communities, and other intelligence driven methods
- deemed necessary to interrupt cycles of violence or prevent
- 18 retaliation.
- 19 (6) In consultation with the Chief Procurement Officer,
- 20 the Illinois State Police may obtain contracts for software,
- 21 commodities, resources, and equipment to assist the Task Force
- 22 with achieving this Act. Any contracts necessary to support
- 23 the delivery of necessary software, commodities, resources,
- and equipment are not subject to the Illinois Procurement
- 25 Code, except for Sections 20-60, 20-65, 20-70, and 20-160 and
- 26 Article 50 of that Code, provided that the Chief Procurement

- 1 Officer may, in writing with justification, waive any
- 2 certification required under Article 50 of the Illinois
- 3 Procurement Code.
- 4 (7) The Task Force shall conduct enforcement operations
- 5 against persons whose Firearm Owner's Identification Cards
- 6 have been revoked or suspended and persons who fail to comply
- 7 with the requirements of Section 9.5 of the Firearm Owners
- 8 Identification Card Act, prioritizing individuals presenting a
- 9 clear and present danger to themselves or to others under
- 10 paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of Section 8.1 of the Firearm
- 11 Owners Identification Card Act.
- 12 (8) The Task Force shall collaborate with local law
- 13 enforcement agencies to enforce provisions of the Firearm
- Owners Identification Card Act, the Firearm Concealed Carry
- 15 Act, the Firearm Dealer License Certification Act, and Article
- 16 24 of the Criminal Code of 2012.
- 17 (9) To implement this Section, the Director of the
- 18 Illinois State Police may establish intergovernmental
- 19 agreements with law enforcement agencies in accordance with
- the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act.
- 21 (10) Law enforcement agencies that participate in
- 22 activities described in paragraphs (7) through (9) are
- 23 eligible to receive may apply to the Illinois State Police for
- 24 grants from the State Police Revocation Enforcement Fund
- 25 pursuant to intergovernmental contracts written and executed
- in conformity with the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act. The

- 1 Director shall determine a law enforcement agency's
- 2 eligibility to receive such grants under this Act and certify
- 3 to the Comptroller the amount of the grant to be made to each
- 4 designated law enforcement agency.
- 5 (Source: P.A. 102-237, eff. 1-1-22; 102-538, eff. 8-20-21;
- 6 revised 10-4-21.)
- 7 Section 20. The State Finance Act is amended by
- 8 renumbering and changing Section 6z-127 as follows:
- 9 (30 ILCS 105/6z-127)
- 10 Sec. 6z-127 6z-125. State Police Revocation Enforcement
- 11 Fund.
- 12 (a) The State Police Revocation Enforcement Fund is
- established as a special fund in the State treasury. This Fund
- is established to receive moneys from the Firearm Owners
- 15 Identification Card Act to enforce that Act, the Firearm
- 16 Concealed Carry Act, Article 24 of the Criminal Code of 2012,
- and other firearm offenses. The Fund may also receive revenue
- 18 from grants, donations, appropriations, and any other legal
- 19 source.
- 20 (b) The Illinois State Police may use moneys from the Fund
- 21 to establish task forces and, if necessary, include other law
- 22 enforcement agencies, under intergovernmental contracts
- 23 written and executed in conformity with the Intergovernmental
- 24 Cooperation Act.

- 1 (c) The Illinois State Police may use moneys in the Fund to
- 2 hire and train State Police officers and for the prevention of
- 3 violent crime.
- 4 (d) The State Police Revocation Enforcement Fund is not
- 5 subject to administrative chargebacks.
- 6 (e) Law enforcement agencies that participate in Firearm
- 7 Owner's Identification Card revocation enforcement in the
- 8 Violent Crime Intelligence Task Force are eligible to receive
- 9 may apply for grants from the Illinois State Police Revocation
- 10 Enforcement Fund pursuant to intergovernmental contracts
- 11 written and executed in conformity with the Intergovernmental
- 12 Cooperation Act.
- 13 (Source: P.A. 102-237, eff. 1-1-22; revised 11-9-21.)
- 14 Section 25. The Intergovernmental Drug Laws Enforcement
- 15 Act is amended by changing Section 3 as follows:
- 16 (30 ILCS 715/3) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 1703)
- 17 Sec. 3. A Metropolitan Enforcement Group which meets the
- 18 minimum criteria established in this Section is eliqible to
- 19 receive State grants to help defray the costs of operation. To
- 20 be eliqible a MEG must:
- 21 (1) Be established and operating pursuant to
- 22 intergovernmental contracts written and executed in
- conformity with the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, and
- involve 2 or more units of local government.

- (2) Establish a MEG Policy Board composed of an elected official, or his designee, and the chief law enforcement officer, or his designee, from each participating unit of local government to oversee the operations of the MEG and make such reports to the Illinois State Police as the Illinois State Police may require.
- (3) Designate a single appropriate elected official of a participating unit of local government to act as the financial officer of the MEG for all participating units of local government and to receive funds for the operation of the MEG.
- (4) Limit its operations to enforcement of drug laws; enforcement of Sections 10-9, 24-1, 24-1.1, 24-1.2, 24-1.2-5, 24-1.5, 24-1.7, 24-1.8, 24-2.1, 24-2.2, 24-3, 24-3.1, 24-3.2, 24-3.3, 24-3.4, 24-3.5, 24-3.7, 24-3.8, 24-3.9, 24-3A, 24-3B, 24-4, and 24-5 of the Criminal Code of 2012; Sections 2, 3, 6.1, 9.5, and 14 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act; and the investigation of streetgang related offenses.
- (5) Cooperate with the Illinois State Police in order to assure compliance with this Act and to enable the Illinois State Police to fulfill its duties under this Act, and supply the Illinois State Police with all information the Illinois State Police deems necessary therefor.

- 1 (6) Receive funding of at least 50% of the total
- 2 operating budget of the MEG from the participating units
- 3 of local government.
- 4 (Source: P.A. 102-237, eff. 1-1-22; 102-538, eff. 8-20-21;
- 5 revised 10-6-21.)
- 6 Section 30. The Firearm Owners Identification Card Act is
- 7 amended by changing Sections 1.1, 5, 10, and 11 as follows:
- 8 (430 ILCS 65/1.1) (from Ch. 38, par. 83-1.1)
- 9 Sec. 1.1. For purposes of this Act:
- "Addicted to narcotics" means a person who has been:
- 11 (1) convicted of an offense involving the use or
- 12 possession of cannabis, a controlled substance, or
- methamphetamine within the past year; or
- 14 (2) determined by the Illinois State Police to be
- 15 addicted to narcotics based upon federal law or federal
- 16 quidelines.
- "Addicted to narcotics" does not include possession or use
- 18 of a prescribed controlled substance under the direction and
- 19 authority of a physician or other person authorized to
- 20 prescribe the controlled substance when the controlled
- 21 substance is used in the prescribed manner.
- 22 "Adjudicated as a person with a mental disability" means
- 23 the person is the subject of a determination by a court, board,
- 24 commission or other lawful authority that the person, as a

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1	result	of	marked	subnormal	inte	elligence,	or	mental	illness,
2	mental	imp	airment,	incompete	ncy,	condition,	or	disease	:

- (1) presents a clear and present danger to himself, herself, or to others;
 - (2) lacks the mental capacity to manage his or her own affairs or is adjudicated a person with a disability as defined in Section 11a-2 of the Probate Act of 1975;
 - (3) is not guilty in a criminal case by reason of insanity, mental disease or defect;
 - (3.5) is guilty but mentally ill, as provided in Section 5-2-6 of the Unified Code of Corrections;
 - (4) is incompetent to stand trial in a criminal case;
 - (5) is not guilty by reason of lack of mental responsibility under Articles 50a and 72b of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, 10 U.S.C. 850a, 876b;
 - (6) is a sexually violent person under subsection (f) of Section 5 of the Sexually Violent Persons Commitment Act;
 - (7) is a sexually dangerous person under the Sexually Dangerous Persons Act;
 - (8) is unfit to stand trial under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987;
 - (9) is not guilty by reason of insanity under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987;
 - (10) is subject to involuntary admission as an inpatient as defined in Section 1-119 of the Mental Health

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l and Developmental Disabilities	Code;
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- (11) is subject to involuntary admission as an outpatient as defined in Section 1-119.1 of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code;
 - (12) is subject to judicial admission as set forth in Section 4-500 of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code; or
 - (13) is subject to the provisions of the Interstate
 Agreements on Sexually Dangerous Persons Act.

"Board" means the Firearms Safety Review Board.

"Clear and present danger" means a person who:

- (1) communicates a serious threat of physical violence against a reasonably identifiable victim or poses a clear and imminent risk of serious physical injury to himself, herself, or another person as determined by a physician, clinical psychologist, or qualified examiner; or
- (2) demonstrates threatening physical or verbal behavior, such as violent, suicidal, or assaultive threats, actions, or other behavior, as determined by a physician, clinical psychologist, qualified examiner, school administrator, or law enforcement official.
- "Clinical psychologist" has the meaning provided in Section 1-103 of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code.
- "Controlled substance" means a controlled substance or controlled substance analog as defined in the Illinois

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- 2 "Counterfeit" means to copy or imitate, without legal
 3 authority, with intent to deceive.
- "Federally licensed firearm dealer" means a person who is licensed as a federal firearms dealer under Section 923 of the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 (18 U.S.C. 923).
- "Firearm" means any device, by whatever name known, which
 is designed to expel a projectile or projectiles by the action
 of an explosion, expansion of gas or escape of gas; excluding,
 however:
 - (1) any pneumatic gun, spring gun, paint ball gun, or B-B gun which expels a single globular projectile not exceeding .18 inch in diameter or which has a maximum muzzle velocity of less than 700 feet per second;
 - (1.1) any pneumatic gun, spring gun, paint ball gun, or B-B gun which expels breakable paint balls containing washable marking colors;
 - (2) any device used exclusively for signaling or safety and required or recommended by the United States Coast Guard or the Interstate Commerce Commission;
 - (3) any device used exclusively for the firing of stud cartridges, explosive rivets or similar industrial ammunition; and
 - (4) an antique firearm (other than a machine-gun) which, although designed as a weapon, the Illinois State Police finds by reason of the date of its manufacture,

1	value,	design,	and	other	characteristi	cs is	s primarily	а
2	collect	tor's ite	em and	d is no	t likely to be	used	as a weapon.	

"Firearm ammunition" means any self-contained cartridge or shotgun shell, by whatever name known, which is designed to be used or adaptable to use in a firearm; excluding, however:

- (1) any ammunition exclusively designed for use with a device used exclusively for <u>signaling</u> signalling or safety and required or recommended by the United States Coast Guard or the Interstate Commerce Commission; and
- (2) any ammunition designed exclusively for use with a stud or rivet driver or other similar industrial ammunition.

"Gun show" means an event or function:

- (1) at which the sale and transfer of firearms is the regular and normal course of business and where 50 or more firearms are displayed, offered, or exhibited for sale, transfer, or exchange; or
- (2) at which not less than 10 gun show vendors display, offer, or exhibit for sale, sell, transfer, or exchange firearms.

"Gun show" includes the entire premises provided for an event or function, including parking areas for the event or function, that is sponsored to facilitate the purchase, sale, transfer, or exchange of firearms as described in this Section. Nothing in this definition shall be construed to exclude a gun show held in conjunction with competitive

- 1 shooting events at the World Shooting Complex sanctioned by a
- 2 national governing body in which the sale or transfer of
- 3 firearms is authorized under subparagraph (5) of paragraph (g)
- 4 of subsection (A) of Section 24-3 of the Criminal Code of 2012.
- 5 Unless otherwise expressly stated, "gun show" does not
- 6 include training or safety classes, competitive shooting
- 7 events, such as rifle, shotgun, or handgun matches, trap,
- 8 skeet, or sporting clays shoots, dinners, banquets, raffles,
- 9 or any other event where the sale or transfer of firearms is
- 10 not the primary course of business.
- "Gun show promoter" means a person who organizes or
- 12 operates a gun show.
- "Gun show vendor" means a person who exhibits, sells,
- offers for sale, transfers, or exchanges any firearms at a gun
- show, regardless of whether the person arranges with a gun
- 16 show promoter for a fixed location from which to exhibit,
- sell, offer for sale, transfer, or exchange any firearm.
- "Involuntarily admitted" has the meaning as prescribed in
- 19 Sections 1-119 and 1-119.1 of the Mental Health and
- 20 Developmental Disabilities Code.
- "Mental health facility" means any licensed private
- 22 hospital or hospital affiliate, institution, or facility, or
- 23 part thereof, and any facility, or part thereof, operated by
- 24 the State or a political subdivision thereof which provides
- 25 provide treatment of persons with mental illness and includes
- 26 all hospitals, institutions, clinics, evaluation facilities,

illness.

- mental health centers, colleges, universities, long-term care facilities, and nursing homes, or parts thereof, which provide treatment of persons with mental illness whether or not the primary purpose is to provide treatment of persons with mental
 - "National governing body" means a group of persons who adopt rules and formulate policy on behalf of a national firearm sporting organization.

"Patient" means:

- (1) a person who is admitted as an inpatient or resident of a public or private mental health facility for mental health treatment under Chapter III of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code as an informal admission, a voluntary admission, a minor admission, an emergency admission, or an involuntary admission, unless the treatment was solely for an alcohol abuse disorder; or
- (2) a person who voluntarily or involuntarily receives mental health treatment as an out-patient or is otherwise provided services by a public or private mental health facility τ and who poses a clear and present danger to himself, herself, or to others.

"Person with a developmental disability" means a person with a disability which is attributable to any other condition which results in impairment similar to that caused by an intellectual disability and which requires services similar to those required by persons with intellectual disabilities. The

- disability must originate before the age of 18 years, be
 expected to continue indefinitely, and constitute a
 substantial disability. This disability results, in the
- 3 substantial disability. This disability results, in the
- 4 professional opinion of a physician, clinical psychologist, or
- 5 qualified examiner, in significant functional limitations in 3
- or more of the following areas of major life activity:
- 7 (i) self-care;
- 8 (ii) receptive and expressive language;
- 9 (iii) learning;
- 10 (iv) mobility; or
- 11 (v) self-direction.
- 12 "Person with an intellectual disability" means a person
- 13 with a significantly subaverage general intellectual
- 14 functioning which exists concurrently with impairment in
- 15 adaptive behavior and which originates before the age of 18
- 16 years.
- 17 "Physician" has the meaning as defined in Section 1-120 of
- 18 the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code.
- 19 "Protective order" means any orders of protection issued
- 20 under the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986, stalking no
- 21 contact orders issued under the Stalking No Contact Order Act,
- 22 civil no contact orders issued under the Civil No Contact
- Order Act, and firearms restraining orders issued under the
- 24 Firearms Restraining Order Act.
- 25 "Qualified examiner" has the meaning provided in Section
- 26 1-122 of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities

- 1 Code.
- 2 "Sanctioned competitive shooting event" means a shooting
- 3 contest officially recognized by a national or state shooting
- 4 sport association, and includes any sight-in or practice
- 5 conducted in conjunction with the event.
- 6 "School administrator" means the person required to report
- 7 under the School Administrator Reporting of Mental Health
- 8 Clear and Present Danger Determinations Law.
- 9 "Stun gun or taser" has the meaning ascribed to it in
- 10 Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 2012.
- 11 (Source: P.A. 102-237, eff. 1-1-22; 102-538, eff. 8-20-21;
- 12 revised 10-6-21.)
- 13 (430 ILCS 65/5) (from Ch. 38, par. 83-5)
- 14 Sec. 5. Application and renewal.
- 15 (a) The Illinois State Police shall either approve or deny
- 16 all applications within 30 days from the date they are
- 17 received, except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), and
- 18 every applicant found qualified under Section 8 of this Act by
- 19 the <u>Illinois State Police</u> Department shall be entitled to a
- 20 Firearm Owner's Identification Card upon the payment of a \$10
- 21 fee and applicable processing fees. The processing fees shall
- 22 be limited to charges by the State Treasurer for using the
- 23 electronic online payment system. Any applicant who is an
- 24 active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States, a
- 25 member of the Illinois National Guard, or a member of the

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- Reserve Forces of the United States is exempt from the application fee. \$5 of each fee derived from the issuance of a Firearm Owner's Identification Card or renewals, thereof, shall be deposited in the State Police Firearm Services Fund and \$5 into the State Police Revocation Enforcement Fund.
 - (b) Renewal applications shall be approved or denied within 60 business days, provided the applicant submitted his or her renewal application prior to the expiration of his or her Firearm Owner's Identification Card. If a renewal application has been submitted prior to the expiration date of the applicant's Firearm Owner's Identification Card, the Firearm Owner's Identification Card shall remain valid while Illinois State Police Department processes application, unless the person is subject to or becomes subject to revocation under this Act. The cost for a renewal application shall be $$10_{7}$ and may include applicable processing fees, which shall be limited to charges by the State Treasurer for using the electronic online payment system, which shall be deposited into the State Police Firearm Services Fund.
 - (c) If the Firearm Owner's Identification Card of a licensee under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act expires during the term of the licensee's concealed carry license, the Firearm Owner's Identification Card and the license remain valid and the licensee does not have to renew his or her Firearm Owner's Identification Card during the duration of the

- 1 concealed carry license. Unless the Illinois State Police has
- 2 reason to believe the licensee is no longer eligible for the
- 3 card, the Illinois State Police may automatically renew the
- 4 licensee's Firearm Owner's Identification Card and send a
- 5 renewed Firearm Owner's Identification Card to the licensee.
- 6 (d) The Illinois State Police may adopt rules concerning
- 7 the use of voluntarily submitted fingerprints, as allowed by
- 8 State and federal law.
- 9 (Source: P.A. 102-237, eff. 1-1-22; 102-538, eff. 8-20-21;
- 10 revised 10-13-21.)
- 11 (430 ILCS 65/10) (from Ch. 38, par. 83-10)
- 12 Sec. 10. Appeals; hearing; relief from firearm
- 13 prohibitions.
- 14 (a) Whenever an application for a Firearm Owner's
- 15 Identification Card is denied or whenever such a Card is
- 16 revoked or seized as provided for in Section 8 of this Act, the
- 17 aggrieved party may (1) file a record challenge with the
- Director regarding the record upon which the decision to deny
- 19 or revoke the Firearm Owner's Identification Card was based
- 20 under subsection (a-5); or (2) appeal to the Director of the
- 21 Illinois State Police through December 31, 2022, or beginning
- 22 January 1, 2023, the Firearm Owner's Identification Card
- 23 Review Board for a hearing seeking relief from such denial or
- 24 revocation unless the denial or revocation was based upon a
- 25 forcible felony, stalking, aggravated stalking, domestic

battery, any violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or the Cannabis Control Act that is classified as a Class 2 or greater felony, any felony violation of Article 24 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or any adjudication as a delinquent minor for the commission of an offense that if committed by an adult would be a felony, in which case the aggrieved party may petition the circuit court in writing in the county of his or her residence for a hearing seeking relief from such denial or revocation.

Owner's Identification Card Review Board within the Illinois State Police to consider any appeal under subsection (a) beginning January 1, 2023, other than an appeal directed to the circuit court and except when the applicant is challenging the record upon which the decision to deny or revoke was based as provided in subsection (a-10). The Board shall also assume all duties, powers, rights, and responsibilities of the former Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, including but not limited to, the consideration of any objections submitted under Section 15 of the Firearm Concealed Carry Act.

(0.05) In furtherance of the policy of this Act that the Board shall exercise its powers and duties in an independent manner, subject to the provisions of this Act but free from the direction, control, or influence of any

other agency or department of State government. All expenses and liabilities incurred by the Board in the performance of its responsibilities hereunder shall be paid from funds which shall be appropriated to the Illinois State Police Board by the General Assembly for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Board.

- (1) The Board shall consist of 7 members appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, with 3 members residing within the First Judicial District and one member residing within each of the 4 remaining Judicial Districts. No more than 4 members shall be members of the same political party. The Governor shall designate one member as the chairperson. The Board shall consist of:
 - (A) one member with at least 5 years of service as a federal or State judge;
 - (B) one member with at least 5 years of experience serving as an attorney with the United States Department of Justice, or as a State's Attorney or Assistant State's Attorney;
 - (C) one member with at least 5 years of experience serving as a State or federal public defender or assistant public defender;
 - (D) three members with at least 5 years of experience as a federal, State, or local law enforcement agent or as an employee with investigative

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experience or duties related to criminal justice under the United States Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Bureau of Investigation, or a State or local law enforcement agency; and

- (E) one member with at least 5 years of experience as a licensed physician or clinical psychologist with expertise in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness.
- (2) The terms of the members initially appointed after January 1, 2022 (the effective date of Public Act 102-237) this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly shall be as follows: one of the initial members shall be appointed for a term of one year, 3 shall be appointed for terms of 2 years, and 3 shall be appointed for terms of 4 years. Thereafter, members shall hold office for 4 years, with terms expiring on the second Monday in January immediately following the expiration of their terms and every 4 years thereafter. Members may be reappointed. Vacancies in the office of member shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment, for the remainder of the unexpired term. The Governor may remove a member for incompetence, neglect of duty, malfeasance, or inability to serve. Members shall receive compensation in an amount equal to the compensation of members of the Executive Ethics Commission and may be reimbursed, from funds appropriated

for such a purpose, for reasonable expenses actually incurred in the performance of their Board duties. The Illinois State Police shall designate an employee to serve as Executive Director of the Board and provide logistical and administrative assistance to the Board.

- (3) The Board shall meet at least quarterly each year and at the call of the chairperson as often as necessary to consider appeals of decisions made with respect to applications for a Firearm Owner's Identification Card under this Act. If necessary to ensure the participation of a member, the Board shall allow a member to participate in a Board meeting by electronic communication. Any member participating electronically shall be deemed present for purposes of establishing a quorum and voting.
- (4) The Board shall adopt rules for the review of appeals and the conduct of hearings. The Board shall maintain a record of its decisions and all materials considered in making its decisions. All Board decisions and voting records shall be kept confidential and all materials considered by the Board shall be exempt from inspection except upon order of a court.
- (5) In considering an appeal, the Board shall review the materials received concerning the denial or revocation by the Illinois State Police. By a vote of at least 4 members, the Board may request additional information from the Illinois State Police or the applicant or the

testimony of the Illinois State Police or the applicant. The Board may request require that the applicant submit electronic fingerprints to the Illinois State Police for an updated background check if the Board determines it lacks sufficient information to determine eligibility. The Board may consider information submitted by the Illinois State Police, a law enforcement agency, or the applicant. The Board shall review each denial or revocation and determine by a majority of members whether an applicant should be granted relief under subsection (c).

- (6) The Board shall by order issue summary decisions. The Board shall issue a decision within 45 days of receiving all completed appeal documents from the Illinois State Police and the applicant. However, the Board need not issue a decision within 45 days if:
 - (A) the Board requests information from the applicant, including, but not limited to, electronic fingerprints to be submitted to the Illinois State Police, in accordance with paragraph (5) of this subsection, in which case the Board shall make a decision within 30 days of receipt of the required information from the applicant;
 - (B) the applicant agrees, in writing, to allow the Board additional time to consider an appeal; or
 - (C) the Board notifies the applicant and the Illinois State Police that the Board needs an

additional 30 days to issue a decision. The Board may only issue 2 extensions under this subparagraph (C). The Board's notification to the applicant and the Illinois State Police shall include an explanation for the extension.

- (7) If the Board determines that the applicant is eligible for relief under subsection (c), the Board shall notify the applicant and the Illinois State Police that relief has been granted and the Illinois State Police shall issue the Card.
- (8) Meetings of the Board shall not be subject to the Open Meetings Act and records of the Board shall not be subject to the Freedom of Information Act.
- (9) The Board shall report monthly to the Governor and the General Assembly on the number of appeals received and provide details of the circumstances in which the Board has determined to deny Firearm Owner's Identification Cards under this subsection (a-5). The report shall not contain any identifying information about the applicants.
- (a-10) Whenever an applicant or cardholder is not seeking relief from a firearms prohibition under subsection (c) but rather does not believe the applicant is appropriately denied or revoked and is challenging the record upon which the decision to deny or revoke the Firearm Owner's Identification Card was based, or whenever the Illinois State Police fails to act on an application within 30 days of its receipt, the

- applicant shall file such challenge with the Director. The Director shall render a decision within 60 business days of receipt of all information supporting the challenge. The Illinois State Police shall adopt rules for the review of a record challenge.
 - (b) At least 30 days before any hearing in the circuit court, the petitioner shall serve the relevant State's Attorney with a copy of the petition. The State's Attorney may object to the petition and present evidence. At the hearing, the court shall determine whether substantial justice has been done. Should the court determine that substantial justice has not been done, the court shall issue an order directing the Illinois State Police to issue a Card. However, the court shall not issue the order if the petitioner is otherwise prohibited from obtaining, possessing, or using a firearm under federal law.
 - (c) Any person prohibited from possessing a firearm under Sections 24-1.1 or 24-3.1 of the Criminal Code of 2012 or acquiring a Firearm Owner's Identification Card under Section 8 of this Act may apply to the Firearm Owner's Identification Card Review Board the Illinois or petition the circuit court in the county where the petitioner resides, whichever is applicable in accordance with subsection (a) of this Section, requesting relief from such prohibition and the Board or court may grant such relief if it is established by the applicant to the court's or the Board's satisfaction that:

- (0.05) when in the circuit court, the State's Attorney has been served with a written copy of the petition at least 30 days before any such hearing in the circuit court and at the hearing the State's Attorney was afforded an opportunity to present evidence and object to the petition;
- (1) the applicant has not been convicted of a forcible felony under the laws of this State or any other jurisdiction within 20 years of the applicant's application for a Firearm Owner's Identification Card, or at least 20 years have passed since the end of any period of imprisonment imposed in relation to that conviction;
- (2) the circumstances regarding a criminal conviction, where applicable, the applicant's criminal history and his reputation are such that the applicant will not be likely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety;
- (3) granting relief would not be contrary to the public interest; and
- (4) granting relief would not be contrary to federal law.
- (c-5) (1) An active law enforcement officer employed by a unit of government or a Department of Corrections employee authorized to possess firearms who is denied, revoked, or has his or her Firearm Owner's Identification Card seized under subsection (e) of Section 8 of this Act may apply to the Firearm Owner's Identification Card Review Board the Illinois

- requesting relief if the officer or employee did not act in a manner threatening to the officer or employee, another person, or the public as determined by the treating clinical psychologist or physician, and as a result of his or her work is referred by the employer for or voluntarily seeks mental health evaluation or treatment by a licensed clinical psychologist, psychiatrist, or qualified examiner, and:
 - (A) the officer or employee has not received treatment involuntarily at a mental health facility, regardless of the length of admission; or has not been voluntarily admitted to a mental health facility for more than 30 days and not for more than one incident within the past 5 years; and
 - (B) the officer or employee has not left the mental institution against medical advice.
 - (2) The Firearm Owner's Identification Card Review Board the Illinois shall grant expedited relief to active law enforcement officers and employees described in paragraph (1) of this subsection (c-5) upon a determination by the Board that the officer's or employee's possession of a firearm does not present a threat to themselves, others, or public safety. The Board shall act on the request for relief within 30 business days of receipt of:
 - (A) a notarized statement from the officer or employee in the form prescribed by the Board detailing the circumstances that led to the hospitalization;

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1	(B) all documentation	regarding	the admission,
2	evaluation, treatment and	discharge fr	om the treating
3	licensed clinical psychological	gist or psyc	chiatrist of the
4	officer;		

- (C) a psychological fitness for duty evaluation of the person completed after the time of discharge; and
- (D) written confirmation in the form prescribed by the Board from the treating licensed clinical psychologist or psychiatrist that the provisions set forth in paragraph (1) of this subsection (c-5) have been met, the person successfully completed treatment, and their professional opinion regarding the person's ability to possess firearms.
- (3) Officers and employees eligible for the expedited relief in paragraph (2) of this subsection (c-5) have the burden of proof on eligibility and must provide all information required. The Board may not consider granting expedited relief until the proof and information is received.
- "Clinical psychologist", "psychiatrist", 19 (4)20 "qualified examiner" shall have the same meaning as provided 21 Chapter I of the Mental Health and Developmental 22 Disabilities Code.
- (c-10) (1) An applicant, who is denied, revoked, or has his or her Firearm Owner's Identification Card seized under 25 subsection (e) of Section 8 of this Act based upon a 26 determination of a developmental disability or an intellectual

- disability may apply to the Firearm Owner's Identification

 Card Review Board the Illinois requesting relief.
 - (2) The Board shall act on the request for relief within 60 business days of receipt of written certification, in the form prescribed by the Board, from a physician or clinical psychologist, or qualified examiner, that the aggrieved party's developmental disability or intellectual disability condition is determined by a physician, clinical psychologist, or qualified to be mild. If a fact-finding conference is scheduled to obtain additional information concerning the circumstances of the denial or revocation, the 60 business days the Director has to act shall be tolled until the completion of the fact-finding conference.
 - (3) The Board may grant relief if the aggrieved party's developmental disability or intellectual disability is mild as determined by a physician, clinical psychologist, or qualified examiner and it is established by the applicant to the Board's satisfaction that:
 - (A) granting relief would not be contrary to the public interest; and
- 21 (B) granting relief would not be contrary to federal law.
 - (4) The Board may not grant relief if the condition is determined by a physician, clinical psychologist, or qualified examiner to be moderate, severe, or profound.
 - (5) The changes made to this Section by Public Act 99-29

- apply to requests for relief pending on or before July 10, 2015

 (the effective date of Public Act 99-29), except that the

 60-day period for the Director to act on requests pending

 before the effective date shall begin on July 10, 2015 (the

 effective date of Public Act 99-29). All appeals as provided

 in subsection (a-5), pending on January 1, 2023, shall be

 considered by the Board.
 - (d) When a minor is adjudicated delinquent for an offense which if committed by an adult would be a felony, the court shall notify the Illinois State Police.
 - (e) The court shall review the denial of an application or the revocation of a Firearm Owner's Identification Card of a person who has been adjudicated delinquent for an offense that if committed by an adult would be a felony if an application for relief has been filed at least 10 years after the adjudication of delinquency and the court determines that the applicant should be granted relief from disability to obtain a Firearm Owner's Identification Card. If the court grants relief, the court shall notify the Illinois State Police that the disability has been removed and that the applicant is eligible to obtain a Firearm Owner's Identification Card.
 - (f) Any person who is subject to the disabilities of 18 U.S.C. 922(d)(4) and 922(g)(4) of the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 because of an adjudication or commitment that occurred under the laws of this State or who was determined to be subject to the provisions of subsections (e), (f), or (g) of

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Section 8 of this Act may apply to the Illinois State Police requesting relief from that prohibition. The Board shall grant the relief if it is established by a preponderance of the evidence that the person will not be likely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety and that granting relief would not contrary to the public interest. Ιn making determination, the Board shall receive evidence concerning (i) the circumstances regarding the firearms disabilities from which relief is sought; (ii) the petitioner's mental health and criminal history records, if any; (iii) the petitioner's reputation, developed at a minimum through character witness statements, testimony, or other character evidence; and (iv) changes in the petitioner's condition or circumstances since the disqualifying events relevant to the relief sought. If relief is granted under this subsection or by order of a court under this Section, the Director shall as soon as practicable but in no case later than 15 business days, update, correct, modify, or remove the person's record in any database that the Illinois State Police makes available to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System and notify the United States Attorney General that the basis for the record being made available no longer applies. The Illinois State Police shall adopt rules for the administration of this Section.

24 (Source: P.A. 102-237, eff. 1-1-22; 102-538, eff. 8-20-21;

25 102-645, eff. 1-1-22; revised 10-15-21.)

- 1 (430 ILCS 65/11) (from Ch. 38, par. 83-11)
- 2 Sec. 11. Judicial review of final administrative decisions.
 - (a) All final administrative decisions of the Firearm Owner's Identification Card Review Board under this Act, except final administrative decisions of the Firearm Owner's Identification Card Review Board the Illinois to deny a person's application for relief under subsection (f) of Section 10 of this Act, shall be subject to judicial review under the provisions of the Administrative Review Law, and all amendments and modifications thereof, and the rules adopted pursuant thereto. The term "administrative decision" is defined as in Section 3-101 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
 - (b) Any final administrative decision by the Firearm Owner's Identification Card Review Board the Illinois to deny a person's application for relief under subsection (f) of Section 10 of this Act is subject to de novo judicial review by the circuit court, and any party may offer evidence that is otherwise proper and admissible without regard to whether that evidence is part of the administrative record.
 - (c) The <u>Illinois State Police shall submit a report to the General Assembly on or before March 1, 2023 and the Firearm Owner's Identification Card Review Board the Illinois shall submit a report to the General Assembly on or before March 1 of each year, beginning March 1, 2024 1991</u>, listing all final decisions by a court of this State upholding, reversing, or

- 1 reversing in part any administrative decision made by the
- 2 Illinois State Police or the Board.
- 3 (Source: P.A. 102-237, eff. 1-1-22; 102-538, eff. 8-20-21;
- 4 revised 11-2-21.)
- 5 Section 35. The Firearm Concealed Carry Act is amended by
- 6 changing Sections 5, 10, 20, 60, 66, and 87 as follows:
- 7 (430 ILCS 66/5)
- 8 Sec. 5. Definitions. As used in this Act:
- 9 "Applicant" means a person who is applying for a license
- 10 to carry a concealed firearm under this Act.
- "Board" means the Firearms Safety Review Board Concealed
- 12 Carry Licensing Review Board.
- "Concealed firearm" means a loaded or unloaded handgun
- 14 carried on or about a person completely or mostly concealed
- from view of the public or on or about a person within a
- 16 vehicle.
- 17 "Director" means the Director of the Illinois State
- 18 Police.
- "Handgun" means any device which is designed to expel a
- 20 projectile or projectiles by the action of an explosion,
- 21 expansion of gas, or escape of gas that is designed to be held
- 22 and fired by the use of a single hand. "Handgun" does not
- 23 include:
- 24 (1) a stun gun or taser;

- 1 (2) a machine gun as defined in item (i) of paragraph
 2 (7) of subsection (a) of Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code
 3 of 2012;
 - (3) a short-barreled rifle or shotgun as defined in item (ii) of paragraph (7) of subsection (a) of Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 2012; or
- 7 (4) any pneumatic gun, spring gun, paint ball gun, or
 8 B-B gun which expels a single globular projectile not
 9 exceeding .18 inch in diameter, or which has a maximum
 10 muzzle velocity of less than 700 feet per second, or which
 11 expels breakable paint balls containing washable marking
 12 colors.
- "Law enforcement agency" means any federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, including offices of State's Attorneys and the Office of the Attorney General.
- "License" means a license issued by the Illinois State
 Police to carry a concealed handgun.
- "Licensee" means a person issued a license to carry a concealed handgun.
- "Municipality" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 1 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.
- "Unit of local government" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 1 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.
- 24 (Source: P.A. 102-538, eff. 8-20-21.)
- 25 (430 ILCS 66/10)

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- 1 Sec. 10. Issuance of licenses to carry a concealed 2 firearm.
- 3 (a) The Illinois State Police shall issue a license to 4 carry a concealed firearm under this Act to an applicant who:
- 5 (1) meets the qualifications of Section 25 of this 6 Act;
- 7 (2) has provided the application and documentation 8 required in Section 30 of this Act;
 - (3) has submitted the requisite fees; and
- 10 (4) does not pose a danger to himself, herself, or
 11 others, or a threat to public safety as determined by the
 12 Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board in accordance with
 13 Section 20.
 - (b) The Illinois State Police shall issue a renewal, corrected, or duplicate license as provided in this Act.
 - (c) A license shall be valid throughout the State for a period of 5 years from the date of issuance. A license shall permit the licensee to:
 - (1) carry a loaded or unloaded concealed firearm, fully concealed or partially concealed, on or about his or her person; and
- 22 (2) keep or carry a loaded or unloaded concealed 23 firearm on or about his or her person within a vehicle.
- 24 (d) The Illinois State Police shall make applications for 25 a license available no later than 180 days after <u>July 9, 2013</u> 26 (the effective date of this Act). The Illinois State Police

- shall establish rules for the availability and submission of applications in accordance with this Act.
 - (e) An application for a license submitted to the Illinois State Police that contains all the information and materials required by this Act, including the requisite fee, shall be deemed completed. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, no later than 90 days after receipt of a completed application, the Illinois State Police shall issue or deny the applicant a license. The Illinois State Police shall notify the applicant for a concealed carry license, electronically, to confirm if all the required information and materials have been received. If an applicant for a concealed carry license submits his or her application electronically, the Illinois State Police shall notify the applicant electronically if his or her application is missing information or materials.
 - (f) The Illinois State Police shall deny the applicant a license if the applicant fails to meet the requirements under this Act or the Illinois State Police receives a determination from the Board that the applicant is ineligible for a license. The Illinois State Police must notify the applicant stating the grounds for the denial. The notice of denial must inform the applicant of his or her right to an appeal through administrative and judicial review.
 - (g) A licensee shall possess a license at all times the licensee carries a concealed firearm except:
- 26 (1) when the licensee is carrying or possessing a

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- concealed firearm on his or her land or in his or her abode, legal dwelling, or fixed place of business, or on the land or in the legal dwelling of another person as an invitee with that person's permission;
 - (2) when the person is authorized to carry a firearm under Section 24-2 of the Criminal Code of 2012, except subsection (a-5) of that Section; or
 - (3) when the handgun is broken down in a non-functioning state, is not immediately accessible, or is unloaded and enclosed in a case.
 - (h) If an officer of a law enforcement agency initiates an investigative stop, including, but not limited to, a traffic stop, of a licensee or a non-resident carrying a concealed firearm under subsection (e) of Section 40 of this Act, upon the request of the officer the licensee or non-resident shall disclose to the officer that he or she is in possession of a concealed firearm under this Act, or present the license upon the request of the officer if he or she is a licensee or present upon the request of the officer evidence under paragraph (2) of subsection (e) of Section 40 of this Act that he or she is a non-resident qualified to carry under that subsection. The disclosure requirement under this subsection (h) is satisfied if the licensee presents his or her license to the officer or the non-resident presents to the officer evidence under paragraph (2) of subsection (e) of Section 40 of this Act that he or she is qualified to carry under that

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subsection. Upon the request of the officer, the licensee or non-resident shall also identify the location of the concealed firearm and permit the officer to safely secure the firearm for the duration of the investigative stop. During a traffic stop, any passenger within the vehicle who is a licensee or a non-resident carrying under subsection (e) of Section 40 of this Act must comply with the requirements of this subsection (h).

(h-1) If a licensee carrying a firearm or a non-resident carrying a firearm in a vehicle under subsection (e) of Section 40 of this Act is contacted by a law enforcement officer or emergency services personnel, the law enforcement officer or emergency services personnel may secure the firearm or direct that it be secured during the duration of the contact if the law enforcement officer or emergency services personnel determines that it is necessary for the safety of any person present, including the law enforcement officer or emergency services personnel. The licensee or nonresident shall submit to the order to secure the firearm. When the law enforcement officer or emergency services personnel have determined that the licensee or non-resident is not a threat to the safety of any person present, including the law enforcement officer or emergency services personnel, and if the licensee non-resident is physically and mentally capable of possessing the firearm, the law enforcement officer or emergency services personnel shall return the firearm to the licensee or

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- non-resident before releasing him or her from the scene and breaking contact. If the licensee or non-resident is transported for treatment to another location, the firearm shall be turned over to any peace officer. The peace officer shall provide a receipt which includes the make, model, caliber, and serial number of the firearm.
 - (i) The Illinois State Police shall maintain a database of license applicants and licensees. The database shall be available to all federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, State's Attorneys, the Attorney General, authorized court personnel. Within 180 days after July 9, 2013 (the effective date of this Act), the database shall be searchable and provide all information included in the application, including the applicant's previous addresses within the 10 years prior to the license application and any information related to violations of this Act. No enforcement agency, State's Attorney, Attorney General, or member or staff of the judiciary shall provide any information to a requester who is not entitled to it by law.
 - (j) No later than 10 days after receipt of a completed application, the Illinois State Police shall enter the relevant information about the applicant into the database under subsection (i) of this Section which is accessible by law enforcement agencies.
 - (k) The Illinois State Police shall continuously monitor relevant State and federal databases for firearms prohibitors

- 1 <u>as allowed by State and federal law</u> and correlate those
- 2 records with concealed carry license holders to ensure
- 3 compliance with this Act, or State and federal law. The
- 4 Illinois State Police may adopt rules to implement this
- 5 subsection.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 102-237, eff. 1-1-22; 102-538, eff. 8-20-21;
- 7 revised 10-13-21.)
- 8 (430 ILCS 66/20)
- 9 Sec. 20. Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board.
- 10 (a) On January 1, 2023, the Concealed Carry Licensing
- 11 Review Board created under this Section is abolished and the
- terms of all commissioners then serving are ended. The duties,
- 13 powers, rights, and responsibilities of the former Concealed
- 14 Carry Licensing Review Board, including, but not limited to,
- 15 the consideration of any objection to an applicant's
- 16 eligibility to obtain a license under this Act submitted by a
- 17 law enforcement agency or the Illinois State Police under
- 18 Section 15 of this Act, shall be performed on and after January
- 19 1, 2023 by the Firearms Safety Review Board created under
- 20 Section 10 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act.
- 21 There is hereby created within the Illinois State Police a
- 22 Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board to consider any
- 23 objection to an applicant's eligibility to obtain a license
- 24 under this Act submitted by a law enforcement agency or the
- 25 Illinois State Police under Section 15 of this Act. The Board

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shall (consist	of 7	commissi	oners to	be ar	pointed	by the
Governo	r, with	the ad	vice and	consent	of the	Senate,	. with 3
commiss	ioners r	esiding	within-	the Firs	t Judic	ial Dist	rict and
one cor	mmission	er resi	ding wi	thin eac	ch of t	the 4 r	emaining
Judicia	l Distr	icts. N	o more	than 4	commiss:	ioners s	shall be
members	of the	e same	-politic	al part	y. The	Governo	r shall
designa	te one c	ommissi	oner as t	che Chair	rperson.	The Boa	rd shall
consist	of:						

- (1) one commissioner with at least 5 years of service as a federal judge;
- (2) 2 commissioners with at least 5 years of experience serving as an attorney with the United States Department of Justice;
- (3) 3 commissioners with at least 5 years of experience as a federal agent or employee with investigative experience or duties related to criminal justice under the United States Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Homeland Security, or Federal Bureau of Investigation; and
- (4) one member with at least 5 years of experience as a licensed physician or clinical psychologist with expertise in the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness.
- (b) (Blank). The initial terms of the commissioners shall end on January 12, 2015. Notwithstanding any provision in this Section to the contrary, the term of office of each commissioner of the Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board is

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abolished on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly. The terms of the commissioners appointed on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly shall be as follows: one of the initial members shall be appointed for a term of one year, 3 shall be appointed for terms of 2 years, and 3 shall be appointed for terms of 4 years. Thereafter, the commissioners shall hold office for 4 years, with terms expiring on second Monday in January of the fourth year. Commissioners may be reappointed. Vacancies in the office of commissioner shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment, for the remainder of the unexpired term. The Governor may remove a commissioner for incompetence, neglect of duty, malfeasance, or inability to serve. Commissioners shall receive compensation in an amount equal to the compensation of members of the Executive Ethics Commission and may be reimbursed for reasonable expenses actually incurred in the performance of their Board duties, from funds appropriated for that purpose.

(c) The Board shall meet at the call of the chairperson as often as necessary to consider objections to applications for license under this Act. If necessary to ensure the participation of a commissioner, the Board shall allow a commissioner to participate in a Board meeting by electronic communication. Any commissioner participating electronically shall be deemed present for purposes of establishing a quorum and voting.

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- (d) The Board shall adopt rules for the review of objections and the conduct of hearings. The Board shall maintain a record of its decisions and all materials considered in making its decisions. All Board decisions and voting records shall be kept confidential and all materials considered by the Board shall be exempt from inspection except upon order of a court.
- In considering an objection of a law enforcement agency or the Illinois State Police, the Board shall review the materials received with the objection from the law enforcement agency or the Illinois State Police. By a vote of at least 4 commissioners, the Board may request additional information from the law enforcement agency, Illinois State Police, or the applicant, or the testimony of the law enforcement agency, Illinois State Police, or the applicant. The Board may require that the applicant submit electronic fingerprints to the Illinois State Police for an updated background check where the Board determines it lacks sufficient information to determine eligibility. The Board may only consider information submitted by the Illinois State Police, a law enforcement agency, or the applicant. The Board shall review each objection and determine by a majority of commissioners whether an applicant is eligible for a license.
 - (f) The Board shall issue a decision within 30 days of receipt of the objection from the Illinois State Police. However, the Board need not issue a decision within 30 days if:

- (1) the Board requests information from the applicant, including but not limited to electronic fingerprints to be submitted to the Illinois State Police, in accordance with subsection (e) of this Section, in which case the Board shall make a decision within 30 days of receipt of the required information from the applicant;
- (2) the applicant agrees, in writing, to allow the Board additional time to consider an objection; or
- (3) the Board notifies the applicant and the Illinois State Police that the Board needs an additional 30 days to issue a decision.
- evidence that the applicant poses a danger to himself or herself or others, or is a threat to public safety, then the Board shall affirm the objection of the law enforcement agency or the Illinois State Police and shall notify the Illinois State Police that the applicant is ineligible for a license. If the Board does not determine by a preponderance of the evidence that the applicant poses a danger to himself or herself or others, or is a threat to public safety, then the Board shall notify the Illinois State Police that the applicant is eligible for a license.
- (h) Meetings of the Board shall not be subject to the Open Meetings Act and records of the Board shall not be subject to the Freedom of Information Act.
 - (i) The Board shall report monthly to the Governor and the

- 1 General Assembly on the number of objections received and
- 2 provide details of the circumstances in which the Board has
- 3 determined to deny licensure based on law enforcement or
- 4 Illinois State Police objections under Section 15 of this Act.
- 5 The report shall not contain any identifying information about
- 6 the applicants.
- 7 (j) All books, records, papers, documents, property (real
- 8 and personal), contracts, causes of action, and pending
- 9 business pertaining to the powers, duties, rights, and
- 10 responsibilities transferred by this amendatory Act of the
- 11 102nd General Assembly from the Concealed Carry Licensing
- 12 Review Board to the Firearms Safety Review Board, including,
- but not limited to, material in electronic or magnetic format
- 14 and necessary computer hardware and software, shall be
- transferred to the Firearms Safety Review Board.
- 16 The powers, duties, rights, and responsibilities
- 17 transferred from the Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board by
- 18 this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly shall be
- 19 <u>vested in and shall be exercised by the Firearms Safety Review</u>
- Board.
- 21 Whenever reports or notices are now required to be made or
- 22 given or papers or documents furnished or served by any person
- 23 to or upon the Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board in
- 24 connection with any of the powers, duties, rights, and
- 25 responsibilities transferred by this amendatory Act of the
- 26 102nd General Assembly, the same shall be made, given,

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1 furnished, or served in the same manner to or upon the Firearms
2 Safety Review Board.

This amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly does not affect any act done, ratified, or canceled or any right occurring or established or any action or proceeding had or commenced in an administrative, civil, or criminal cause by the Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board before this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly takes effect; such actions or proceedings may be prosecuted and continued by the Firearms Safety Review Board.

Any rules of the Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board that relate to its powers, duties, rights, and responsibilities and are in full force on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly shall become the rules of the Firearms Safety Review Board. This amendatory Act does not affect the legality of any such rules in the Illinois Administrative Code. Any proposed rules filed with the Secretary of State by the Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board that are pending in the rulemaking process on the effective date of this amendatory Act and pertain to the powers, duties, rights, and responsibilities transferred, shall be deemed to have been filed by the Firearms Safety Review Board. As soon as practicable hereafter, the Firearms Safety Review Board shall revise and clarify the rules transferred to it under this amendatory Act to reflect the reorganization of powers, duties, rights, and responsibilities

- 1 affected by this amendatory Act, using the procedures for
- 2 recodification of rules available under the Illinois
- 3 Administrative Procedure Act, except that existing title,
- 4 part, and section numbering for the affected rules may be
- 5 retained. The Firearms Safety Review Board may propose and
- 6 adopt under the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act such
- other rules of the Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board that
- 8 will now be administered by the Firearms Safety Review Board.
- 9 For the purposes of the Successor Agency Act, the Firearms
- 10 Safety Review Board is declared to be the successor agency of
- 11 the Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board with respect to all
- 12 functions formerly performed by the Concealed Carry Licensing
- 13 Review Board.
- 14 (Source: P.A. 102-237, eff. 1-1-22; 102-538, eff. 8-20-21;
- 15 revised 10-12-21.)
- 16 (430 ILCS 66/60)
- 17 Sec. 60. Fees.
- 18 (a) All fees collected under this Act shall be deposited
- 19 as provided in this Section. Application, renewal, and
- 20 replacement fees shall be non-refundable and shall be subject
- 21 to an applicable processing fee. The processing fees shall be
- 22 limited to charges by the State Treasurer for using the
- 23 electronic online payment system.
- 24 (b) An applicant for a new license or a renewal shall
- 25 submit \$150 with the application, of which \$120 shall be

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- apportioned to the State Police Firearm Services Fund, \$20 shall be apportioned to the Mental Health Reporting Fund, and \$10 shall be apportioned to the State Crime Laboratory Fund.
 - (c) A non-resident applicant for a new license or renewal shall submit \$300 with the application, of which \$250 shall be apportioned to the State Police Firearm Services Fund, \$40 shall be apportioned to the Mental Health Reporting Fund, and \$10 shall be apportioned to the State Crime Laboratory Fund.
 - (d) A licensee requesting a new license in accordance with Section 55 shall submit \$75, of which \$60 shall be apportioned to the State Police Firearm Services Fund, \$5 shall be apportioned to the Mental Health Reporting Fund, and \$10 shall be apportioned to the State Crime Laboratory Fund.
- 14 (Source: P.A. 98-63, eff. 7-9-13.)
- 15 (430 ILCS 66/66)
- 16 Sec. 66. Illinois State Police to monitor databases for 17 firearms prohibitors. The Illinois State Police shall 18 continuously monitor relevant State and federal databases, as allowed by State and federal law, for firearms prohibitors and 19 20 correlate those records with concealed carry license holders 21 to ensure compliance with this Act and any other State and 22 federal laws. As used in this Section, "firearms prohibitor" means any factor listed in Section 8 or Section 8.2 of the 23 24 Firearm Owners Identification Card Act or Section 24-3 or 24-3.1 of the Criminal Code of 2012 that prohibits a person 25

- 1 from transferring or possessing a firearm, firearm ammunition,
- 2 Firearm Owner's Identification Card, or concealed carry
- 3 license.
- 4 (Source: P.A. 102-237, eff. 1-1-22.)
- 5 (430 ILCS 66/87)
- 6 Sec. 87. Administrative and judicial review.
- 7 (a) Whenever an application for a concealed carry license
- 8 is denied, whenever the Illinois State Police fails to act on
- 9 an application within 90 days of its receipt, or whenever a
- 10 license is revoked or suspended as provided in this Act, the
- 11 aggrieved party may appeal to the Director for a hearing upon
- 12 the denial, revocation, suspension, or failure to act on the
- application, unless the denial was made by the Concealed Carry
- 14 Licensing Review Board, in which case the aggrieved party may
- 15 petition the circuit court in writing in the county of his or
- her residence for a hearing upon the denial.
- 17 (b) All final administrative decisions of the Illinois
- 18 State Police or the Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board
- 19 under this Act shall be subject to judicial review under the
- 20 provisions of the Administrative Review Law. The term
- 21 "administrative decision" is defined as in Section 3-101 of
- the Code of Civil Procedure.
- 23 (Source: P.A. 102-538, eff. 8-20-21.)
- 24 Section 40. The Criminal Code of 2012 is amended by

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- 1 changing Section 24-1.1 as follows:
- 2 (720 ILCS 5/24-1.1) (from Ch. 38, par. 24-1.1)
- 3 Sec. 24-1.1. Unlawful use or possession of weapons by 4 felons or persons in the custody of the Department of
- 5 Corrections facilities.
- 6 (a) It is unlawful for a person to knowingly possess on or about his person or on his land or in his own abode or fixed 7 place of business any weapon prohibited under Section 24-1 of 8 9 this Act or any firearm or any firearm ammunition if the person 10 has been convicted of a felony under the laws of this State or 11 any other jurisdiction. This Section shall not apply if the person has been granted relief by the Circuit Court, the 12 13 Director of the Illinois State Police, or beginning January 1, 2023, the Firearms Safety Review Board, as applicable, under 14 15 Section 10 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act.
 - (b) It is unlawful for any person confined in a penal institution, which is a facility of the Illinois Department of Corrections, to possess any weapon prohibited under Section 24-1 of this Code or any firearm or firearm ammunition, regardless of the intent with which he possesses it.
 - (c) It shall be an affirmative defense to a violation of subsection (b), that such possession was specifically authorized by rule, regulation, or directive of the Illinois Department of Corrections or order issued pursuant thereto.
 - (d) The defense of necessity is not available to a person

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who is charged with a violation of subsection (b) of this Section.

(e) Sentence. Violation of this Section by a person not confined in a penal institution shall be a Class 3 felony for which the person shall be sentenced to no less than 2 years and no more than 10 years. A second or subsequent violation of this Section shall be a Class 2 felony for which the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 3 years and not more than 14 years, except as provided for in Section 5-4.5-110 of the Unified Code of Corrections. Violation of this Section by a person not confined in a penal institution who has been convicted of a forcible felony, a felony violation of Article 24 of this Code or of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act, stalking or aggravated stalking, or a Class 2 or greater felony under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act is a Class 2 felony for which the person shall be sentenced to not less than 3 years and not more than 14 years, except as provided for in Section 5-4.5-110 of the Unified Code of Corrections. Violation of this Section by a person who is on parole or mandatory supervised release is a Class 2 felony for which the person shall be sentenced to not less than 3 years and not more than 14 years, except as provided for in Section 5-4.5-110 of the Unified Code of Corrections. Violation of this Section by a person not confined in a penal institution is

a Class X felony when the firearm possessed is a machine qun. 1 2 Any person who violates this Section while confined in a penal 3 institution, which is a facility of the Illinois Department of Corrections, is quilty of a Class 1 felony, if he possesses any 5 weapon prohibited under Section 24-1 of this Code regardless of the intent with which he possesses it, a Class X felony if 6 7 he possesses any firearm, firearm ammunition or explosive, and 8 a Class X felony for which the offender shall be sentenced to 9 not less than 12 years and not more than 50 years when the 10 firearm possessed is a machine qun. A violation of this 11 Section while wearing or in possession of body armor as 12 defined in Section 33F-1 is a Class X felony punishable by a 13 term of imprisonment of not less than 10 years and not more 14 than 40 years. The possession of each firearm or firearm 15 ammunition in violation of this Section constitutes a single 16 and separate violation.

17 (Source: P.A. 102-538, eff. 8-20-21.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect January 1, 2023.